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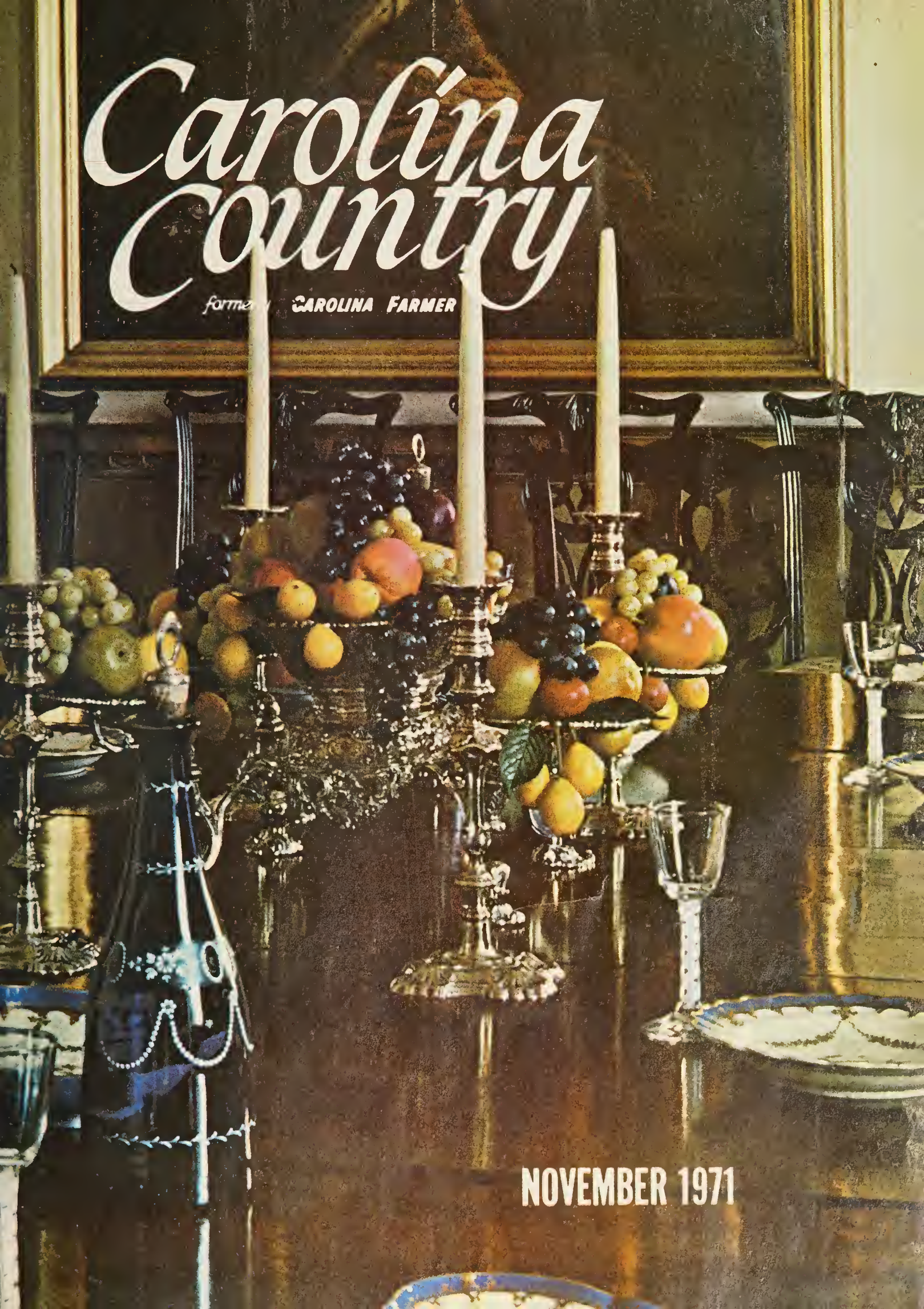

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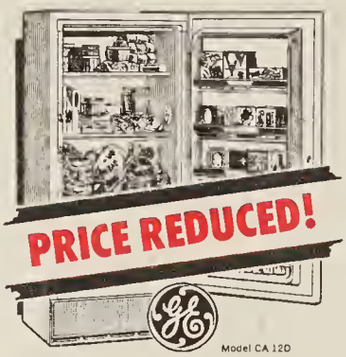

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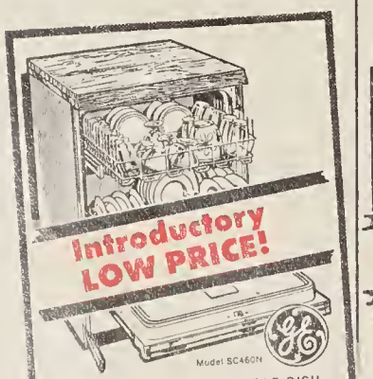

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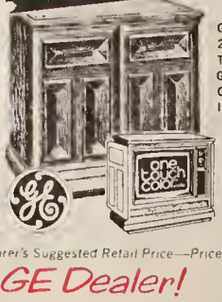

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Read Monthly in More Than 200,000 Homes.

Vol. 3 *No. 11* *November 1971*

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COVER - In November, on Thanksgiving Day, many North Carolina homemakers take as much pride in setting an attractive table as serving the traditionally bountiful Thanksgiving Day dinner. But fine china and glassware and an elaborate meal are not necessary if the family observes the occasion by truly giving thanks. The cover photo, showing the formal dining room in Tryon Palace at New Bern, is from the State Travel and Promotion Division. We chose it for its beauty and because it seems appropriate for Thanksgiving Day and portrays the charm of Carolina Country's past.

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Harmony and A National Energy Policy

If the machinations of the fuels monopoly and the public's vexation with rising rates and power shortages haven't convinced private, cooperative and municipal electric leaders they must work together, two recent developments should:

1. The Atomic Energy Commission, bowing to environmental pressures, ordered reviews of all construction permits and operating licenses for nuclear generating plants.

2. S. David Freeman, assistant director for energy and environment in the President's Office of Science and Technology, proposed in the annual Public Utility Law report that promotion rates give way to conservation rates.

Years of short-sighted lobbying against every Congressional proposal to meet national power needs have left the electric industry little choice but to pursue nuclear generation despite the inefficiency of present reactors. If the AEC restricts construction or adds to already staggering costs, the industry and consumer both will suffer.

The gist of Freeman's thesis, expounded before he joined the Twentieth Century Fund, is that promotional rates spur utility growth thus increasing pollution and exhaustion of the resources base. He suggests "a harder look" at the growing demand for energy to determine whether the rate of growth really needs to be as high as it's running and is projected.

"I believe," he writes, "the faster we grow the faster rates will go up. Conservation rates may therefore tend to serve the same function of promotional rates in the past – minimizing the total cost of service . . . Requiring the larger users to absorb the coming rate increases would alleviate the hardship on small consumers and provide real incentives to achieve greater efficieneies . . .."

Any proposal or development which would restrain or discourage electric growth will work to the detriment of the entire nation. Abundant low cost power is essential to all consumers and to a viable American economy. And if industries had to have their own power system, environmentalists would lose more than they'd gain.

What is needed is a realistic national energy policy which will assure adequate electricity at reasonable rates without damaging the environment with priorities and funding sufficient to speedily perfect more efficient pollution-free sources of electric energy and solve ecological problems. It can be done, but it won't be done and the policy may not be enacted unless all segments of the electric industry end internal discord and support it. Self-interest demands they must.

Jim Chaney

TARHEEL RURAL LINES

a commentary on events and issues important to consumer-owners of EMCs/by J. C. Brown Jr.

No Tears for the Power Companies

Lt. Governor Pat Taylor is blessed with a sense of humor, and he must have been kidding recently when he expressed a fear the consumer movement might do damage to electric utilities.

The lieutenant governor was quoted as telling a Charlotte Advertising Club audience government must be cautious in regulating electric utilities. Otherwise, overly stringent regulation might stifle investment, research or innovation, and the consumer might be harmed in the long-run.

Theoretically, it could happen; but it never has. On the contrary, the lack of effective regulation of monopolies and the absence of consumer protection helped destroy many American businesses prior to the establishment of the Securities Exchange Commission. Only twice within my memory has North Carolina made a commendable effort to give the electric consumer a fair day in court before the N.C. Utilities Commission.

Kerr Scott gave the consumer a voice and through his own outspokeness, administrative decisions and appointments brought about an improvement in telephone and utility service. For a time there, the consumer felt he had an advocate in government. This was quickly eroded as the utilities over-represented themselves to the Utilities Commission, and the Attorney General's Office took little interest in exercising its role as public advocate.

When he was campaigning, Bob Morgan pledged that he would make the Attorney General's Office an advocate of the people. Upon election, Morgan made good his promise.

Under our system of justice, it is the privilege of a power company monopoly to come before a utilities commission and claim it requires a rate increase. It is the duty of government, acting on behalf of its citizens, to make it prove its case. This, the Attorney General has tried to do. Some of the utilities, so used to having their wisdom unchallenged, take exception to seeing an arm of government perform its duty.

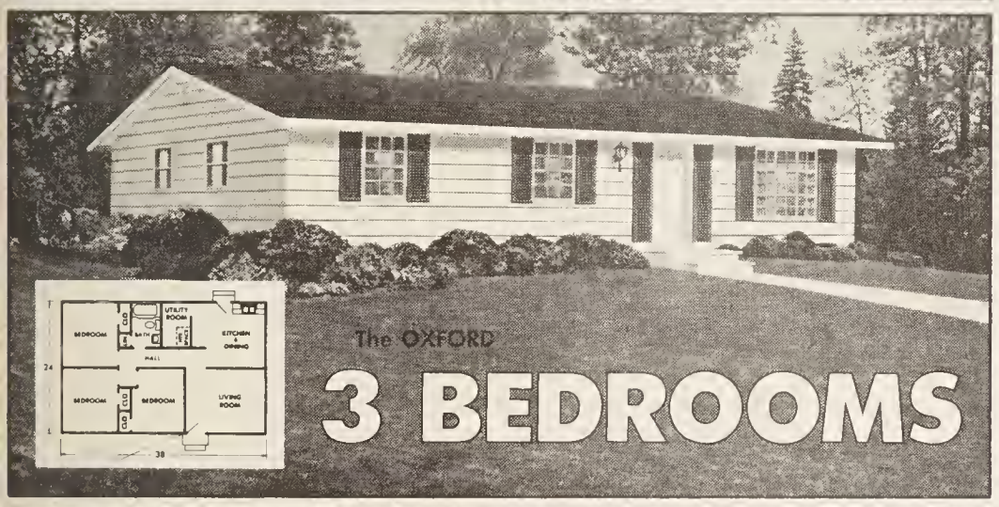
It seems to me it is the loss of public confidence in regulation that endangers the power companies – not an "excess" of consumer representation.

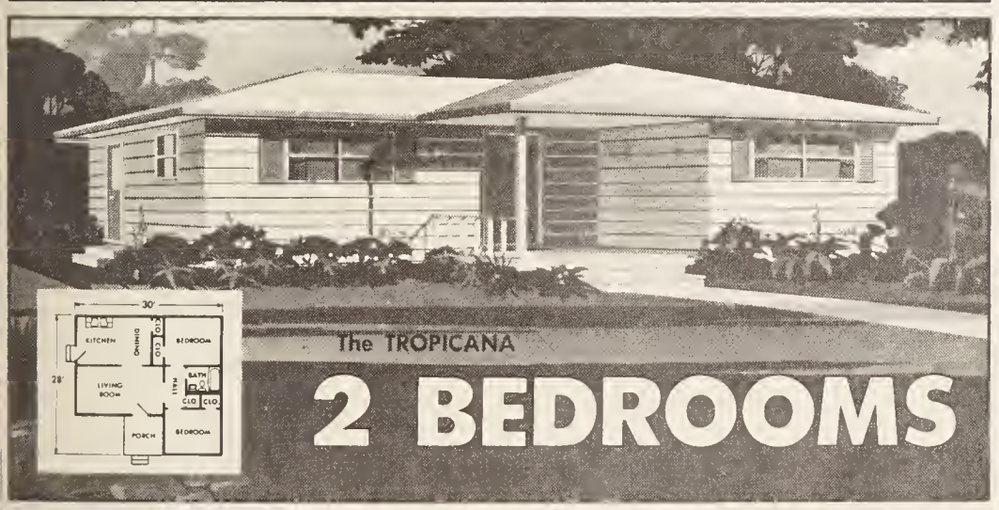
The companies do a good job of seeing they are represented. A news story recently came out of South Carolina reporting Duke, Carolina Power & Light, and a South Carolina company had paid a total of $184,429 in legal fees to members of the S.C. General Assembly during 1970.

Some of the more prominent of these South Carolina legislators represented the power companies in cases before the Commission. In that state, the commissioners, most of whom are former legislators, are appointed by the General Assembly.

It could be the power companies figure they just might have a little edge over the public when they are represented in court by lawyer-legislators who named the judges. The public must feel more consumed than consumer.

Our American society has given the consumer a voice through such processes of government as regulation of utilities. If the utilities succeed in corrupting the process so the consumer can't be represented fairly and the cases judged objectively, then they will indeed face the excesses of a consumer revolution.





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A Strategy for Balanced Development For Rural and Urban North Carolina

By Joseph W. Grimsley

Special Assistant for Development Programs
North Carolina Department of Administration

The State of North Carolina has embarked on a serious and exciting mission to achieve balanced development in all rural and urban areas across the state and improve the living standards of all North Carolinians.

The strategy employs a unified Federal-State-Regional approach through a Statewide Development Plan initiated by Governor Scott, which placed the primary responsibility on the State to guide development in each of the 17 new state multi-county regions set up by the Governor last year and in the Coastal Plains, Piedmont and Appalachia.

The key is a consistent set of policies, programs and procedures based upon common statewide goals and carried out and adhered to by all agencies at each level of government.

In developing the Plan, we set out to better understand the movement of our population over the past 20 years. We were not interested merely in county or city census totals; we wanted to know what really happened in every county, where the people are, where the jobs are and what kind of jobs are available so we could determine the economic ingredients and measure more accurately the shift of people from rural areas to urban clusters.

The objective of the Plan is to encourage jobs and public and private services where people are currently living or want to live in the future. People are the principal focus of the Plan; they will not remain long in an area without adequate jobs or public services.

The primary statewide development goal is the creation of a network of smaller urban clusters which, along with the larger cities, can maintain a jobs-people-services balance to support a higher standard of living throughout the state. This goal is aimed at making our rural areas more capable of holding population and attracting industrial jobs and quality public services, with public funds allocated to that end.

North Carolina's population increased from 4,556,155 in 1960 to 5,082,059 in 1970. It is expected to increase to 5,694,000 by 1970. Very likely we will want to try to shift more of the expected population growth to the Coastal Plains and Appalachian regions. The only way this can be accomplished is to create a higher level of jobs and public services in these less populated areas.

Employment growth in manufacturing jobs in North Carolina increased at the highest rate of any state in the nation between 1962 and 1969. These are basic jobs which create other jobs.

North Carolina, and its so-called rural regions, can expect significant population and employment growth in the years ahead. If anything will plague us, it may be the lack of controls to guide this rapid growth into desired patterns, both statewide and in or near urban areas. The Plan provides these controls.

North Carolinians are moving continually from rural areas to urban clusters, large and small, particularly to cities like Raleigh, Charlotte and Winston-Salem.

Sixty percent of North Carolinians live in 365 urban clusters, but only 2/3 of these live inside incorporated areas. Many clusters are significantly larger than can be determined by reading only city and county census figures.

Shifting population movements inside counties indicate a mass migration from rural to urban townships. Those townships with urban clusters of over 50,000 people have increased their share of the state's population from 36% in 1950, to 41% in 1960, to 45% in 1970.

Townships with urban clusters with 100 to 5,500 population gained only 0.2% from 1950 to 1970. Those from 5,000 to 15,000 gained 28.8%. Larger urban cluster townships over 50,000 gained 56.9%.

The experience of the three geographic regions varied considerably. Coastal Plains townships with urban clusters under 5,500 lost 5.6% and those 5,500 to 15,000 increased only 10.9%. Appalachia urban townships with less than 5,500 gained 7.4% and those 5,500 to 15,000 gained 29.3%.

Townships with urban clusters between 15,000 and 50,000 gained 27.3% in Appalachia, 34.8% in the Piedmont and 23.7% in the Coastal plains.

Evidence indicates urban clusters under 15,000 are more viable in the Piedmont and Appalachian regions and relatively less viable in the Coastal Plains. Urban clusters over 15,000 showed considerable and uniform viability statewide.

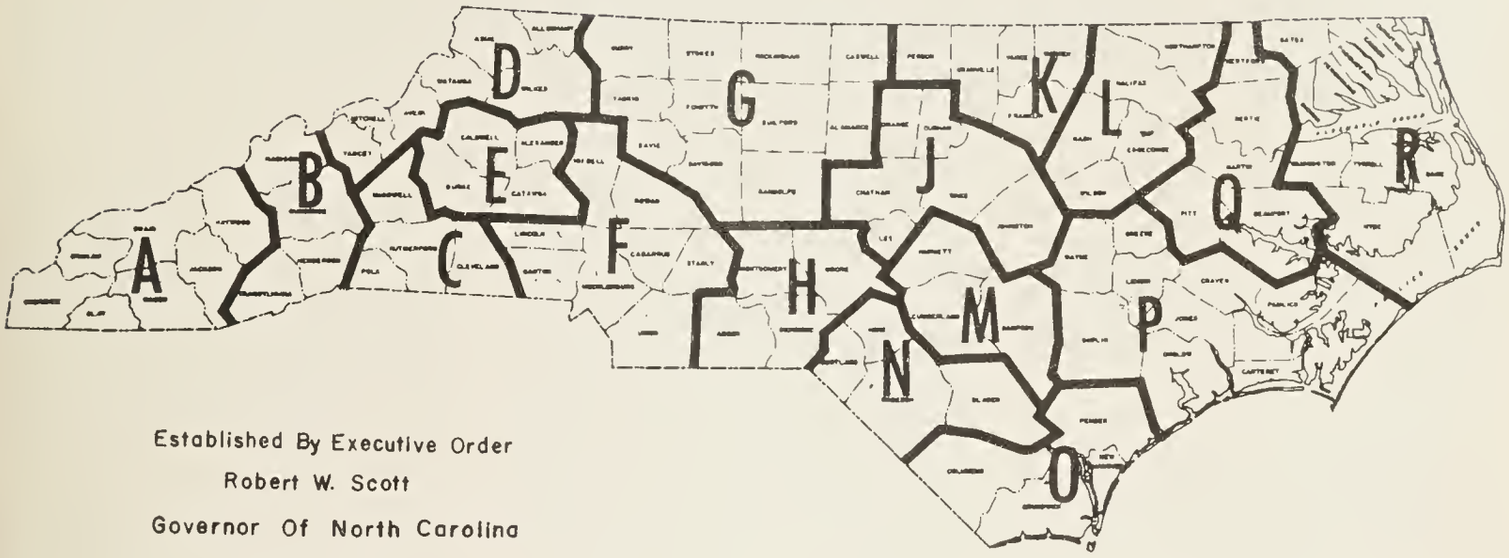
Population movement from 1950 to 1970 (loss from rural townships and gains in urban townships) totaled 2,045,120, while net population gain was 1,019,830. This meant that 50% of the 1950 base experienced movement, of which only half showed up in census figures.

There has been a tremendous migration from rural to urban townships *inside* nearly every county in North Carolina.

An analysis of population time trends as well as urbanization patterns internal to counties reinforced our conviction that many smaller urban areas have viability for growth. Capability to grow is necessary because increased population and jobs and services are interdependent. Lacking population, an urban cluster is unlikely to attract jobs or public services. Lacking jobs, there is little need for people or public investments in public services. Lacking public services, jobs will not come and people will leave.

The Statewide Development Plan is a concerted effort to save our rural areas by creating viable custers among those experiencing problems of survival. If population settlement

NORTH CAROLINA MULTI-COUNTY PLANNING REGIONS



Established By Executive Order
Robert W. Scott
Governor Of North Carolina
May 7, 1970

patterns are redirected to smaller urban clusters located in the rural regions there will also be a lessening of migration to our larger cities.

The pure trends in manufacturing employment from 1962 to 1969 revealed a 3.1% growth. An extra million workers would be required to sustain a similar growth rate to 1980. A more realistic balanced trend based on population projections yielded a 12% population increase to 1980, to 5,649,000 along with a supporting structure of 2,612,000 jobs (1.3% rate of growth).

Agriculture continued to decline sharply as an employer. Agriculture's share was 14.8% in 1962 and 7.7% in 1969. All trends to 1980 lower agriculture's share of employment below 4%. However, agricultural production will increase slightly and agricultural worker incomes will increase considerably over the decade.

There are indications manufacturing employment will level out by 1980, while services, government, transportation, communications and public utilities and construction will increase their share of the employment base.

These findings will guide us in selecting a desired alternative economic structure to meet the needs of our projected population in 1980—to give more weight to better paying jobs in order to raise the per capita income and there is ample opportunity to accomplish this.

In fact, pure trend projections of the economy offer a more difficult problem: potentially more jobs than can be filled.

The first Statewide Development Plan will establish a jobs-people balance goal for the 17 state regions and three geographic regions. When military employment is included, most regions are within 15% of balance in 1970, with the exception of the northeast (R), northwest (D) and southwest (A) regions. These regions will require special consideration in planning the allocation of public investment funds—for the necessary services in order to overcome the currently serious problems of a jobs-people-services imbalance.

The first Statewide Development Plan will designate the identified viable urban clusters which are to be the principal recipients of public investments in facilities for public services. These concrete investments in urban clusters will help hold existing urban population as well as give the remaining rural population a nearby alternative for migration.

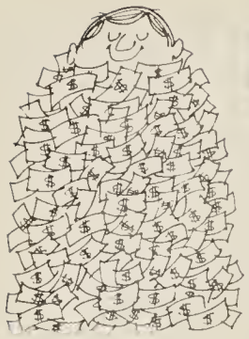
This concentration of public investments in designated urban clusters in all sections of the state should also attract industry and private investment, thus reinforcing the viability for growth.

These urban clusters will satisfy the requirements of several federal programs which require a growth center strategy for funding. However, it is intended that all State and Federal agencies accept the Statewide Development Plan as the first policy plan for unified decision making.

Development planning is merely a first phase of a comprehensive planning effort which will involve, on a regional basis, everything from vocational education and health facilities and services, to highways, airports and marine resources, to housing and education, as well as environmental quality standards.

The Statewide Development Plan is a dynamic policy instrument capable of making the best use of both fiscal and natural resources for the benefit of all areas and their residents and of providing orderly development consistent with environmental quality.

The State is serious in its efforts to influence the growth of rural regions and through the Plan can increase its influence over all public funds to both encourage statewide growth and make rural regions more attractive for controlled development by private enterprise.



Rural Electric Financing

A New York investment banker gives an outsider's view of the rural electric program and discusses the part the new Cooperative Finance Corporation and supplemental financing will play in enabling electric co-ops to keep rural America growing.

By Jerome S. Katzin

When the Rural Electrification Administration was established in 1935 as one of the early New Deal efforts to help rural America, 10% of the nation's farms had electricity.

The purpose of the Rural Electrification Act was to make government loans available to bring electricity to rural areas. These loans were not restricted to cooperatives. In the early days loans were made to 25 investor-owned companies as well as a number of municipal systems, but for the most part, and completely now, the program was directed to cooperatives.

There are about 950 electric distribution cooperatives. They are non-profit corporations organized under laws in the states in which they operate and owned by their members who are also their consumers. At the end of each year, the difference between income and expense—the "margin"—is distributed or credited to each member in proportion to his usage. Thus, the co-op has no income and pays no federal corporate income tax, but is subject to all other applicable taxes and assessments. Its tax status is comparable to mutual insurance companies or mutual savings banks.

Through June, 1971, REA had authorized $7.3 billion in loans under the electric program. Since 1944, these loans carry 2% interest and are generally repayable in level debt service over 35 years.

About $6.5 billion in loans have been advanced, about 65% to distribution co-ops and 35% for generation and transmission. Over the 35 years of the program, $3.1 billion has been repaid in principal and interest; $4 billion remains outstanding.

The credit record is remarkable. To date, REA has had to write off only $44,000 in bad loans.

Distribution cooperatives are growing at an annual rate in excess of 10%, compounded, as compared with about 7% for the electric industry as a whole. Not only are America's farms highly electrified, but rural areas near metropolitan centers are becoming exurbia, and even suburbia. Industry is leaving the cities and more people from cities are moving into areas served by the co-ops.

Congressional appropriations for the REA program have not been adequate to finance the growth of the co-ops, particularly in an inflationary period, so for some time there has been an effort to devise a program of supplemental financing through the capital markets.

The word "supplemental" is important; the capital market financing is not intended to replace the REA program. There are a number of cooperatives whose service areas are remote and sparse, and an interest subsidy, which the 2% program is, seems justified if electric service is to be provided at reasonable cost.

There are also a large number of cooperatives which may be able to afford an infusion of capital at open market rates but which continue to rely on some REA loans to moderate the impact of the substantially higher cost of open market borrowings. Nor is it yet clear how the capital market will react and how much money they will provide the co-ops or at what rate. Thus, a number of co-ops, probably the largest group, will for some time rely on current borrowings, some from REA and some from the capital market, with the resultant cost a mixture of both rates.

The first major open market financing by a group of cooperatives was that of Buckeye Power Company in 1968. This power supply co-op is owned by the 26 distribution cooperatives in Ohio. They serve some 60 percent of the land area of the state and are interconnected with the neighboring investor-owned companies from which they had been purchasing their power.

The participants in Buckeye provided $10 million of equity capital from accumulated operating margins and entered into long-term contracts with Buckeye with rates set at cost of service. The energy is transmitted over the existing transmission grid in the state pursuant to agreements with six investor-owned companies. Financing of $63 million in first mortgage bonds was placed directly with 12 insurance companies at 6.3%

Buckeye is, at present, the only cooperative-owned facility entirely or partially financed in the investment market with conventional corporate-type financing.

Some power suppliers have taken the route of financing facilities through tax-exempt municipal bonds working with municipalities. For example, Big River Cooperative is purchasing for resale the output of a 350,000 kilowatt station at Henderson, Ky., financed by the local community with a $75 million bond issue.

The average distribution cooperative has operating revenues of about $1 million, an investment in plant of $5 million, serves 6,000 consumers and has a net worth of $1.5 million. It is obviously too small to go directly to the capital market. There are larger distribution co-ops which might be able to establish individual credit, but the cost would be high. A number of distribution cooperatives have developed good equity ratios and are

Even if all you care about electricity is that the lights come on when you flip the switch, you'll benefit from knowing more about your electric business, both as a consumer and as one of its owners. You at least ought to know how it's financed, because if it can't get the money it needs, you may not get the service you need.

able to show some reserve coverage of debt service.

This is not the case with generaton and transmission cooperatives. These power supply co-ops generally operate at cost of service so their debt has only a one time coverage and their book equity is usually insignificant.

It was for these reasons the National Rural Utilities Cooperative Finance Corporation (CFC) was formed, as a way to pool the resources and credit of the hundreds of cooperatives and attract investment capital on a reasonable and economic basis. Incorporated in 1969 after several years of intensive study and discussion, CFC is a non-profit corporation created for the purpose of making long-term capital loans to its members, those electric co-ops which elect to invest in the 3%, 50-year Capital Term Certificates which it issues by way of equity. More than 821 distribution cooperatives already have joined CFC and subscribed to $118 million of Capital Term Certificates, payable over three years, and to additional amounts for the following 12 years.

CFC is authorized to issue long-term debentures and other forms of debt, secured by a pledge of the first mortgages which it obtains in connection with each loan to a co-op member.

Because nearly all co-ops have outstanding loans from REA, it is necessary for REA to consent to securing the CFC loans and to accommodate its first mortgage lien so that CFC can share ratably in the pledged property. These procedures have been worked out with REA and a form of joint mortgage agreed upon.

The CFC program has the full endorsement of the White House, the Office of the Budget and Management and of both houses of Congress. It is a way of giving the co-ops access to the capital markets on a sound basis so as to obtain the capital needed to meet their consumer-owners' power requirements and of relieving an already overburdened federal budget of sole responsibility for the program which it has borne for 35 years. CGS loans will carry an interest rate reflecting the cost of CFC's borrowings in the capital market, overhead and reserves.

As CFC develops its lending criteria and its resources expand, it will assume a larger share of the financing of cooperatives, both distribution and power suppliers. Those co-ops which are too poor and too remote to get along without 2% money will probably continue to rely on REA loans.

It is apparent that the resources of CFC will not be sufficient to cover requirements of the power suppliers, whose capital demand is very large. In the past, this has been the area of greatest friction between the investor-owned utilities and the co-ops, for the investor-owned companies sought the wholesale power load of the cooperatives and were opposed to competing with power supply cooperatives.

In today's environment, this conflict appears to have abated. The utilities are hard pressed to expand rapidly enough to meet the needs of their own retail customers. The co-ops do not pose the threat they were once supposed to, particularly if they, too, have to approach the money market for capital.

As a matter of fact, a number of power supply cooperatives work closely with neighboring investor-owned companies, sharing facilities and participating in transmission grids and power pools, as well as joining with undivided interests in the same plant.

As the power supply cooperatives will not be able to depend on REA or CFC for all their requirements, they will be compelled to go to the capital markets for substantial funds. To be successful, they will have to develop projects which are economically sound based upon open market capital costs. In some instances, it may be possible to combine this financing in several tiers: some REA funds, some CFC funds, and the bulk from the open market, with all lenders sharing the security. Several projects of this character are being developed.

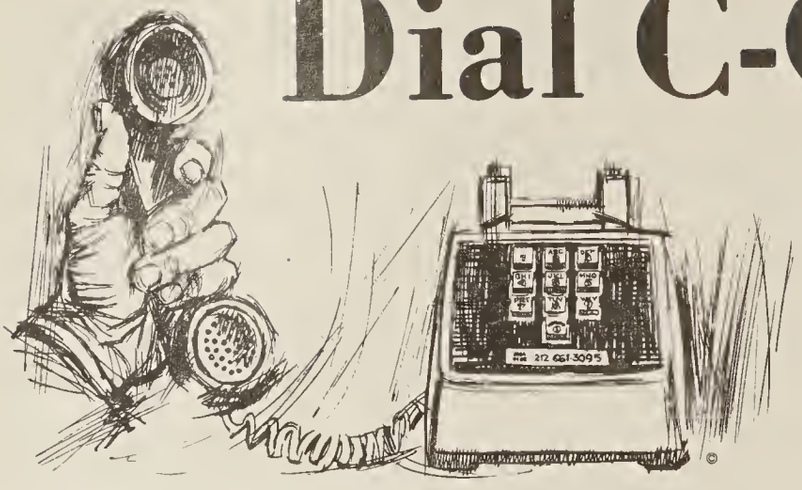
Today 99% of rural America has central station power. About 25 million Americans are served by electric co-ops which generate presently about one percent of the nation's total kilowatt-hour output. Altogether they are no bigger than the two largest investor-owned utilities combined, but, to their owner members, they represent a cherished form of economic democracy.

In the years to come, they will be seeking from our capital markets their share of the nation's investment funds to carry on their authorized utility responsibilities.

The co-ops will be coming to market with a 35-year record of sound business practice, and an outstanding credit record which should assure them of fair access. There will be much room for initiative and innovation in perfecting the forms of financing and the terms of the securities by which this financing is accomplished.

(Mr. Katzin is a partner in the investment firm of Kuhn, Loeb and Co., New York. The above article is a precis of a speech made before the Public Utility Law Section of the American Bar Association and reported in a September issue of Public Utilities Fortnightly.)

Dial C-O O-P



Owning Your Own Telephone Busiss Is as Good as Owning Your Own EMC

Gwyn B. Price, chairman of the North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority, gets a lot of satisfaction watching electric membership corporations grow and improve service.

He's equally as proud of North Carolina's telephone membership corporations.

Both are consumer-owned, nonprofit cooperative businesses which operate under his agency, and Price, an Ashe County dairy farmer as well as a full-time State official, happens to be a member-owner of both an EMC and a TMC.

Last spring he and other members of Skyline Telephone Membership Corporation, which serves his farm and home, were notified their rates for one-party service were being reduced.

"We are pleased to notify you, "Skyline's management said in a note accompanying its monthly bill, "that your Board of Directors has reduced the rates for one-party service in Ashe County, effective with this telephone bill. This reduction is accomplished by the elimination of all zone charges."

The new rates provide one-party residence service at a flat rate, regardless of the distance from the exchange.

Coming at a time when most telephone companies are raising rates, the new rate-reducing policy was another example of the ways North Carolina's telephone cooperatives serve to satisfy. Like the EMCs, the TMCs put people first. They both are businesses people run for themselves.

North Carolina now has nine TMCs:

Atlantic TMC of Shallotte, with exchanges at Bolivia, Shallotte, Longwood, Holden Beach and Calabash.

Piedmont TMC of Lexington, with exchanges at Reeds and Churchland.

Randolph TMC of Asheboro, with exchanges at Baden Lake, Bennett, Coleridge, Farmer and High Falls.

Skyline TMC of West Jefferson, with exchanges at Baldwin, Creston, Lansing, Nathans Creek, Sugar Grove, Sparta, Banner Elk, Beech Mountain, Shady Valley, Glade Creek, Scottville and Watauga.

Star TMC of Clinton, with exchanges at Abbottsburg, Coharie, Harrells, Herring, Lisbon, Six Runs, South River, White Oak, Kelly and Cypress Creek.

Surry TMC of Dobson, with exchanges at Level Cross, Westfield, Beulah, Zephry, Bed Brush and Shoals. (Surry TMC was scheduled to complete conversion of all of its exchanges to one-party service by the end of 1971.)

Tri-County TMC of Pantego, with exchanges at Sidney Cross Roads, Pinetown and Pike Road.

Wilkes TMC of North Wilkesboro, with exchanges at Clingman, Champion, Lomax and Boomer.

Yadkin Valley TMC of Yadkinville, with exchanges at Advance, Brooks, Courtney, Davie, East Bend, Forbush, Harmony, Ijames, New Hope and Union Grove. Yadkin Valley TMC moved into a new headquarters building on a 12-acre tract on August 16.

The North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority dates from 1935. The General Assembly amended the State REA Act to include provision for rural telephone service in 1945. Congress provided the first funds for rural telephone loans in late 1949. Price and his staff began organizing telephone membership corporations in 1950. The first of them, Yadkin Valley TMC, was chartered July 20, 1950.

The TMCs now serve over 40,000 subscribers.

State REA Chairman Gwyn Price with G. W. Edwards, President of Skyline TMC.

"They are modern, and are continuing to up-grade their facilities," Price said.

"We have one, Piedmont TMC, that has 100 percent of its plant (lines) underground and 100 percent one-party service at uniform rates irrespective of the distance from the exchange."

The others, he said, have one or more exchanges with buried cable and one-party service, together with some multi-party service. Most plan to go completely underground and to one-party service.

There are, he added, two or three with approximately 80 percent one-party service and 20 percent four-party service, but only two have more than four subscribers on a party line.

Some telephone companies, on the other hand, have six, eight and even 10 parties on a line.

The modern, automatic equipment used by many of the TMCs is the equal of the best used by telephone system.

When Price makes calls from his homeplace over the Skyline TMC lines, he can dial direct either station-to-station or person-to-person.

No operator comes on the line, as they do in cities like Raleigh to ask the number of the phone you're calling from, when Price dials station-to-station.

When he makes a person-to-person call from his Ashe County home, he doesn't have to dial the operator and have her place the call. Instead, he dials just as he would to direct dial station-to-station. The operator then comes on the line and he gives her the name of the party he wants to speak to. She stays on the line only until he gets his party. Everything is handled automatically after that.

Not a pole or line is visible and underground telephone service is storm-proof.

By placing their lines underground, the telephone membership corporations and telephone companies escape the troubles that so severely plague overhead electric and telephone facilities in rough weather. They have no lines and poles to give way in high winds, heavy snows and sleet. As Price explained it, the underground telephone lines are "not torn asunder by storms and are more permanent."

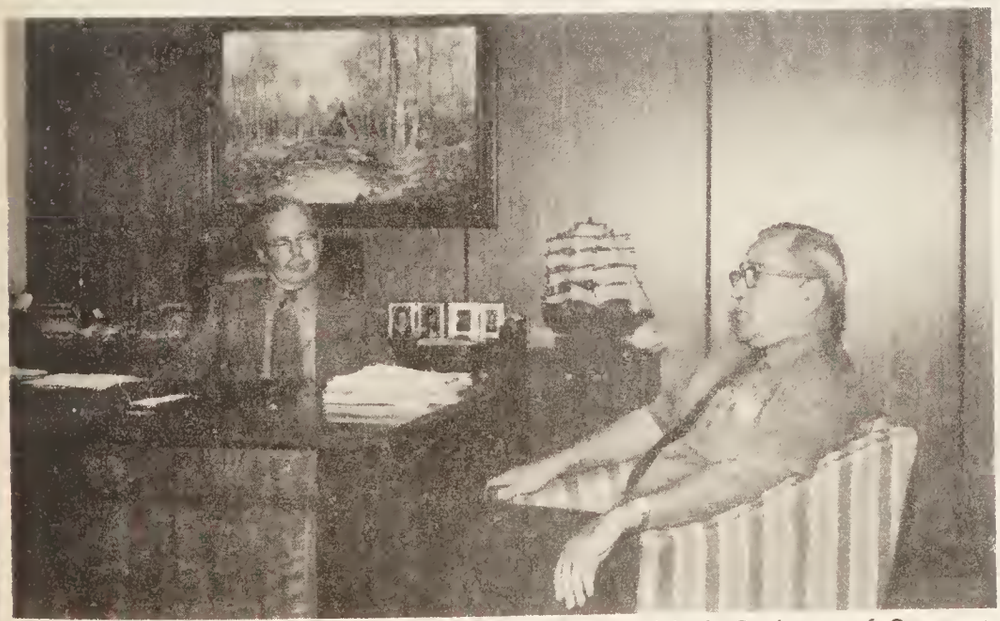
During the January ice storm, thousands of electric consumers were without power because of broken lines and poles and limbs that fell across lines. But, Price reported, his office received not even one trouble call from a telephone cooperative.

The rural telephone program of the North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority has been well accepted by the telephone industry as well as by the public.

Just as the non-profit electric cooperatives have provided a yardstick for the electric industry, the telephone cooperatives, through their emphasis on efficiency, modern equipment and reasonable rates, have set a bench mark for rural telephone service. Spurred by their example, and aided in instances by REA telephone loans, other telephone systems have followed their lead.

"There now exists a very harmonious working relationship between the telephone companies and the telephone cooperatives," Price said. About 40 to 45 percent of REA telephone loans made in the state have been made, he said, to independent telephone companies and they have accepted the TMCs as members of the North Carolina Independent Telephone Association.

Jim Chaney



Yadkin Valley TMC Manager William McDonald with J. C. Jones of Crescent EMC.

Rainy Da

The Carolina Homemaker
Edited by Brenda Sargent

Here are some ideas that you and your children will find entertaining on those cold, blustery days ahead when you can't go out. The nice thing about most of these crafts is that you will probably have the materials in your own home or can find them easily enough at your local drug or grocery store, or in your own backyard.

While working on these crafts, remember that the important aspect of arts and crafts for children, especially those in the pre-school ate groups, is that they enjoy the experience; it doesn't matter if they don't "make anything".

MODELING

Natural Clay may be obtained from a local art supply store, or there may be a clay pit near your home where you can get your own.

Natural clay is good to use because it is soft and easy to model. It will dry and harden if you want to keep the product. It can be used again. When your children have finished with the clay, make balls about the size of a baseball and punch a hole to the center. Fill the hole with water and put water-filled balls in plastic bags to keep air-tight.

Colored Dough is also good to use because it is soft and pliable. It can be used again if you keep the dough in a plastic bag in the refrigerator. It can be painted if the child wants to keep something he has made.

Recipe:

3 cups plain flour
1 cup of salt
1/2 to 1 cup of water
Food coloring, tempera or poster paint—enough to tint water.

Mix flour and salt. Add food coloring to water. Add water, a little at a time, to the flour and salt. Stir together each time you add water. Stop adding water when the mixture will stay together without crumbling. If it is sticky, add more flour and salt.

Salt Ceramic is a little more rubbery than the colored dough. It, too, can be used again if kept in a plastic bag. Products will harden in a few days if left out to dry, and they can be painted.

To give your children some inspiration or ideas while modeling, try reading them a story first.

Recipe:

1 cup of salt
1/2 cup of corn starch
3/4 cup of water, cold

Stir together in top of double boiler. Heat over low heat stirring constantly until all of the mixture gets stiff and hangs to the spoon. Remove from heat and put mixture on wax paper or aluminum foil to cool.

PASTING

Homemade paste recipe:

1 cup of flour
1 cup of cold water
2 1/4 cups of boiling water
3/4 tsp. of oil of wintergreen or

Diversions

peppermint (to keep it from spoiling)

Mix flour and cold water. Add boiling water and stir. Cook over low heat in double boiler until stiff. Remove from heat and add wintergreen. When cool, pour into jar with lid. If you don't add the wintergreen or peppermint, keep paste in the refrigerator.

Use scraps of cloth, nature materials, etc., as collage materials. Remember to only give the child a little paste at a time or he will use too much.

STRING PAINTING

Materials: Poster or tempera point. A small can or jar in a holder to prevent tip-ing. Pieces of string, each about 12" long. Paper, 9" x 12" or 12"x18". any kind. Something to push the string into the paint.

Procedure: a. fold a piece of paper in half crosswise or lengthwise.

b. Open paper again and lay on it, in any old way, the pieces of string that have been dipped into the paint. Leave the end of each string hanging over the edge of paper on any side.

c. Fold paper over and hold it down with one hand. With the other hand, pull each of the strings out from between the paper.

d. Open the paper again and see the design.

e. Variations can be made by using more than one color nd by using more than one size string.

TREATING PINE CONES

Treating pine cones can be an interesting experiment for you to participate in with your children. When put in the fireplace, they produce colored flames. Such cones are good to use for gifts and sale.

Procedure: a. Open pine cones by heating them in a warm oven, or on top of a radiator for about one-half hour.

b. Dissolve in a wooden or earthern container (never use metal) 1/2 pound of chemical (see below) in 1/2 gallon of water. Place pine cones in a cheesecloth bag. Dip bag in the chemical solution. Spread cones on newspapers. Dry overnight.

c. A second method is to melt some paraffin wax. Pour melted wax sparingly over pine cones which are spread on newspapers. Before wax hardens, sift the chemicals into the cones.

d. A third method is to dissolve two tablespoons of powdered glue in one gallon of water. Dip pine cones into this solution. Drain cones. Sprinkle chemical on wet cones. Dry.

e. A fourth method is to dip the pine cones into self-polishing wax. Drain cones. Sprinkle chemical on wet cones. Dry.

f. Chemicals for suggested colors: Strontium chloride or strontium nitrate—red flame; barium nitrate—blue flame; copper sulfate—bluish flame; copper chloride—green flame; potassium chloride (nitrate of potash)—lavender flame; sodium chloride (table salt)—yellow flame; calcium chloride—orange flame; and lithium chloride—purple flame.

NOTE: Purchase chemicals from drug stores. Some may be available from farm supply stores.

Fashion FAVORITES

Pattern No. 4717 is cut in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14, and 16.
Pattern No. 4530 is cut in sizes 10½, 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½ and 20½.
Pattern No. 4857 is cut in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14, and 16; Also 10½, 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½ and 20½.
Pattern No. 9190 is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, and 8.

Send 75 cents in coin (no stamps) for each pattern to: CAROLINA COUNTRY, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York, N.Y. 10011. For first class mail, add 15 cents for each pattern.

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Complete Afghon Book #14	☐ $1
Complete Instant Gift Book	☐ $1
Instant Crochet Book	☐ $1

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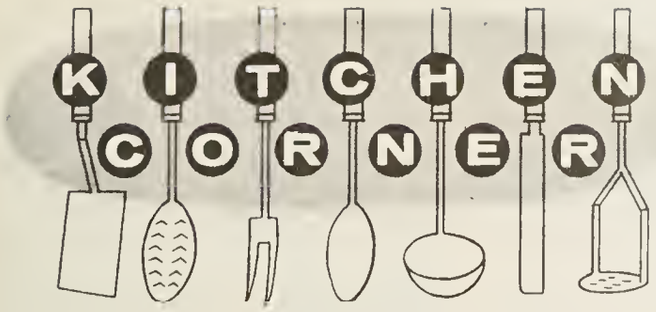

Baked Apples With Topping

It's November. Soon family and friends will be sitting down together around the table to celebrate Thanksgiving. What could be better with that turkey or ham than North Carolina's own apples and honey?

Mrs. D. W. Digh, the wife of a retired Baptist minister who raises bees, experimented a little this fall and came up with her own special recipe for baked apples. The Dighs live at 300 Rodger Road in Lexington, N.C., and are served by Davidson Electric Membership Corporation.

Do a little experimenting of your own and see if this isn't a dish that will become a tradition at your holiday table.

If you have a favorite recipe you'd like to share through this column, send it to: Brenda Sargent, Kitchen Corner, P O.Box1699,Raleigh,N.C. 27602. Tell us something about yourself and family and give us the name of your electric membership corporation. We pay $2 for the recipe chosen monthly for this column.

CAROLINA COUNTRY RECIPE

Submitted by Mrs. D. W. Digh, 300 Rodger Rd., Lexington, N. C.

BAKED APPLES WITH HONEY TOPPING

Wash and core apples and place in baking pan or dish. Fill apple centers with equal amounts of honey and sugar (or all honey). Sprinkle with a little cinnamon and top with 1/4 teaspoon butter. Preheat oven to 350° and bake approximately one hour.

Honey Topping

1/2 cup honey
3 Tbs. water
1 Tbs. butter
1/4 Tsp. lemon juice

Combine in saucepan and cook slowly until syrupy. Remove from heat and add 1 tsp. vanilla.

This is enough topping for 4 to 6 apples.

Free Patterns

Pattern Advice

In ordering Free Patterns, be sure you enclose a long, self-addressed envelope bearing an 8-cent stamp. Print or type your name and complete address on it, and fold it so it will not be torn when the cover envelope is opened. We receive so many requests for Free Patterns, we usually have none left after the expiration date shown on the coupon. So, send in your request early.

BOAT NECK DRESS

This raglan-sleeve dress with its striped yoke will be especially becoming on the girl who is short.

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A new approach to the layered look is this nubby pullover. Let cuffs and collar of shirt show.

EMBROIDERED BERET

With emphasis on the hand-crafted look in fashion, this classic beret is certain to be admired.

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The Carolina Homemaker
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This pattern offer expires November 15, 1971

Please send me the pattern instructions I have checked below. I am enclosing a long, stamped, self-addressed envelope folded and unsealed bearing an 8-cent stamp. (Two such envelopes are required for more than 4 patterns.)

☐ Raglan Pullover ☐ Boat Neck Dress
☐ Embroidered Beret

My name is: _____
Address: _____
Comment; if any: _____
_____
The name of my EMC is: _____

An Urban Legislator Views The Problems of the Cities

Representative Frye

By Henry E. Frye

(Rep. Henry E. Frye, a Greensboro attorney, served ably in the 1969 and 1971 sessions of the General Assembly. A native of Ellerbe, he has a degree in biologieal sciences from A & T State University and graduated from the University of North Carolina Law School as a Doctor of Jurisprudence in 1959. He is a former assistant U.S. attorney and law professor at North Carolina College and served as a eaptain in the Air Force.)

When we pause to examine and predict the future quality of our urban life, we must of necessity ask ourselves some basic questions, such as:

What kind of society do we want? Do we have it now, and if so, how do we preserve it? If we do not have it, how do we get it?

I believe all of us would agree we want a society in which everyone has, in reasonable quantity, the basic necessities of existence—food, clothing and shelter. Secondly, I would think that we would want a society in which every individual has the freedom and opportunity to develop to his highest potential.

If we have such a society now, then it is worth preserving. If not, then we have work to do.

You have seen poverty in the cities so you know there are still people in our cities who do not have a balanced diet, and who live in houses so bad they have been condemned by public authorities; and that thousands of children miss days out of school in the winter because they have no shoes to wear.

So, it seems clear to me, and I hope to you, that we are a long way from the ultimate in providing for our urban citizens the basic necessities for existence. When we add to these traditional criteria the further one of adequate medical and dental care, we know the ultimate is still far away.

If we have been unable to meet the first test of the kind of society we seek, then on the second test we have failed miserably. Although there are shades of enlightenment and hope in diverse and widely scattered areas, we are still a long way from developing a society where a person is free to develop according to his abilities.

Race, religion, creed and even sex play too important a role in determining what an individual can be and how fast he can progress up the ladder of success. In spite of high-sounding phrases about our democratic ways, our deeds have not matched our words and we have fallen short in developing the good society for all our citizens.

Having reached that conclusion, I do not seek to keep things as they are—I do not agree to preserve the status quo. Rather, I seek, and I think it behooves all of us to seek, a better society, to change the status quo.

We can do that by changing attitudes and by the effective use of power.

"I have a deep and abiding faith in the political system that provides for a representative form of government . . . a 'representative democracy.'

"Under this system, the people elect persons in whom they have confidence to serve as their spokesmen, their voices, their representatives, reposing confidenee in these representatives to do what is best for their welfare. The representative, whether he be a member ofthe State Legislature or a city counellman or a member of a Board of County Commissioners, is a Trustee for his constituents, looking after their best interests. This is true when the system works at its best.

"But, like all human institutions, the system does not always work the way it should. Sometimes representatives, using the term in its broadest sense, human as we are, forget about what is right and look rather to what is expedient.

"Despite its imperfections, I am convinced our best hope for the right kind of change, for a better North Carolina, and for a better nation, can be aeeomplished by working within the system to improve it rather than by destroying it and eompletely starting over." Henry E. Frye

You encourage a change of attitude by encouraging a diversity of opinion—dissent—criticism, discussion, debates. We must work for a society where people will feel free to express their opinions, their views, their philosophy, even though it is in direct opposition to the views of the majority.

This is true whether it be a minority of youth in an adult world, a minority of Blacks in a white society, a handful of Quakers in a Baptist Bible Belt or a fundamentalist at a civil liberties union meeting. Indeed, someone has said the test of a great society is how it treats its minorities.

Changing attitudes in your community depend on you. Are you willing to listen to what a person says whose views are different from yours even though you don't like the way he says it? Are you willing to fight for his right to speak his mind even though you disagree with what he says?

Too many citizens feel even their city governments, which should be the closest to them, are not responsive to their needs . . .And so, many of them tend to withdraw from active participation in the political process, and their moral fiber becomes flabby because their decisions are being made by others. They simply stay home and see who makes the best TV appearance.

Another way to change attitudes is to show that something can be done. Can a Black man serve effectively as mayor of a Southern community? Evers in Alabama and Howard Lee in Chapel Hill are showing it can be done. Can a blind man serve effectively as

judge of a trial court? Judge Cates is doing it. Can a woman serve as judge of a District Court or as a member of the State Supreme Court? Women can, and they are serving with distinction.

But it will require not only a change of attitude but a more effective use of power. Those who wish to have an effective voice in deciding the direction our society will take must begin to use their power in the right direction.

We could end racial discrimination in the South in 10 years if the Baptist Church decided it really wanted to do so. (I happen to be a Baptist.) If the other churches joined, we could cut the time in half. If you want to determine the power of a church, try to build a liquor store next to it.

Power is social, it is political and it is also economic. Power is effectively used when those who profess to have similar interests and concerns unite to the end of seeking a common goal.

Individuals and groups must work together to give meaning to the new ideas that come from diversity of opinion. They must unite to solve the problems of people—for these are the problems of the City.

They must combine their efforts to see that every individual has not only the basic necessities of life but that life is given meaning, a new society with a way of life that all will feel is worth preserving, a society where conformity is not the chief end, but rather where every man can develop to the fullest of his God-given ability.

What of the future? Nationally, it doesn't look too promising. Our energies are being concentrated largely in the wrong direction. There is a growing sense of frustration that this Administration is committed to doing ess rather than more toward solving he problems of the poor and those of acial minorities. The emphasis seems o be more that of crushing than ncouraging efforts to give more ower to those who would use it to ffect social change.

Yet, there are signs of hope. hrough court proceedings and rough rent strikes, housing tenants e not only calling attention to their roblems, but they are winning new ghts and finding new ways to prove their lot. Consumers are niting in consumer groups and cooperatives to pool their efforts to get the view of the general public heard where decisions affecting their interests are made.

And in a few places throughout the nation, including the South, progressive people are being elected and appointed to positions of authority. Last, but not least, our young people, or at least a portion of them, are concerned about the evils and paradoxes of our society and are telling us, in no uncertain terms, that we had better do something about it, or they will.

Herein lies the challenge. Will we do something or will we wait for others to act?

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White Fringe, Collected, 2 to 3 ft.-------- 1.29 ea
Japanese Flow. Cherry—White, 3 to 5 ft.---3.98 ea.
European Mountain Ash, 3 to 4 ft.---------2.49 ea.
Pauls Scarlet Hawthorn—Red Blooms, 3-5 ft.-4.49 ea
Big Leaf Cucumber Tree, Collected, 3-4 ft.--1.69 ea
Paw Paw, Collected, 3 to 5 ft.------------- 1.29 ea.
Downy Hawthorn, ½ to 1 ft.---------------- .59 ea
Red Flowering Dogwood, 2', 2.49 ea.; 3-4', 3.98 ea.
5-N-1 Flowering Crab, 3 ft ---------------- 3.98 ea

SHADE TREES — 1 or 2 years Old

Silver Maple, 3 to 4 ft., .39 ea.; 4 to 6 ft.-- .79 ea.
Green Weeping Willow, 2-3', .39 ea.; 4-6 ft. .69 ea.
Chinese Elm, 3 to 4 ft., .39 ea.; 4 to 6 ft.-- .79 ea
Catalpa Fish Bait Tree, 2 to 3 ft. --------- .29 ea.
Ginko Tree, 1 to 2 ft., .79 ea., 3 to 5 ft.---2.98 ea.
Pin Oak, Red Oak, or Scarlet Oak, 3 to 5 ft.--1.29 ea
Lombardy Poplar, 1-2 ft., 06 ea.; 2-3 ft.---- .10 ea.
Lombardy Poplar, 3-4 ft., .19 ea.; 4-6 ft.---- .29 ea.
Fassen Red Leaf Maple, 3 to 5 ft.----------4.49 ea.
Sycamore, 3 to 4 ft., .49 ea.; 4 to 6 ft.----- .89 ea.
Sugar Maple, Collected, 3 to 5 ft.---------- .59 ea
Sweet Gum, 2 to 3 ft., .49 ea.; 4 to 6 ft.---- .79 ea.
White Birch, 2 to 3 ft., .89 ea., 4 to 6 ft. 1.98 ea
Crimson King Maple (Pat. No. 735), 3-5 ft. 4.49 ea
Tulip Tree, Collected, 3 to 4 ft.----------- .49 ea
Sunburst Locust (Pat. No. 1313), 3 to 5 ft 4.95 ea
Cut Leaf Weeping Birch, 3 to 5 ft.--------- 4.49 ea
Persimmon, 1 to 2 ft.---------------------- .69 ea
Dawns Redwood, 1 to 2 ft.- ---------------- 2.49 ea
Amur Corktree, 1 to 2 ft.------------------ .39 ea
Kentucky Coffee Tree, 1½ to 1 ft.---------- .49 ea
American Linden Tree, 3 to 5 ft.----------- 1.29 ea
Sassafras, Collected, 2 to 3 ft.- ---------- .49 ea.
Scarlet Maple, Collected, 4 to 5 ft.-------- .89 ea.
Russian Mulberry, 2 to 3 ft.--------------- .69 ea.
Sycamore Maple, Purple Leaves, ½ to 1 ft .49 ea
Black Gum, Collected, 2 to 3 ft ----------- .79 ea
Japanese Red Leaf Maple, 1 ft.- ----------2.49 ea
Norway Maple, 1 to 2 ft ------------------ .49 ea
Golden Weeping Willow, 4 to 6 ft.--------- 69 ea

FRUIT TREES — 1 or 2 years Old

Belle of Ga. Peach, 2-3 ft., .79 ea., 3-5 ft.. $1 19 ea
Elberta Peach, 2 to 3 ft., .79 ea.; 3 to 5 ft.-1.19 ea.
J. H. Hale Peach, 2-3 ft., .79 ea.; 3-5 ft.---1.19 ea.
Hale Haven Peach, 2-3 ft., .79 ea.; 3-5 ft.---1.19 ea.
Dixie Red Peach, 2-3 ft., .79 ea.; 3-5 ft.---1.19 ea.
Golden Jubilee Peach, 2-3 ft., .79; 3-5 ft.---1.19 ea.
Champion Peach, 2-3 ft., .79 ea.; 3-5 ft.---1.19 ea.
Maygold Peach, 2-3 ft., .79 ea.; 3-5 ft.---1.19 ea
Blake Peach, 2 to 3 ft., .79 ea.; 3 to 5 ft.-1.19 ea
Stayman Winesap Apple, 2-3', .89 ea.; 4-6' 1.49 ea
Red Delicious Apple, 2-3 ft., .89 ea.; 4-6 ft 1.49 ea
Yellow Delicious Apple, 2-3', .89 ea.; 4-6'--1.49 ea
Early Harvest Apple, 2-3 ft., .89 ea.; 4-6 ft 1.49 ea
Red Rome Beauty Apple, 2-3', .89 ea.; 4-6'-- 1.49 ea
Red Jonathan Apple 2-3 ft., .89 ea.; 4-6 ft 1.49 ea
Lodi Apple, 2 to 3 ft., .89 ea.; 4 to 6 ft.-- 1.49 ea
Grimes Golden Apple, 2-3 ft., .89 ea.; 4-6'--1.49 ea.
Montmorency Cherry, 2-3 ft., 1.49 ea.; 4-5' 2.98 ea
Black Tartarian Cherry, 2 to 3 ft.---------- 1.69 ea.
Early Richmond Cherry, 2 to 3 ft.---------- 1.69 ea
Kieffer Pear, 2-3 ft., 1.49 ea.; 3½-5 ft.---1.98 ea.
Orient Pear, 2-3 ft., 1.49 ea.; 3½-5 ft.---1.98 ea
Bartlett Pear, 2-3 ft., 1.49 ea., 3½-5 ft.--1.98 ea
Apricots—Moorpart or Early Golden, 2-3 ft.-- 98 ea
5-N-1 Apple—5 Varieties on each tree, 3 ft.-3.98 ea.
Nectarine, 2½ to 4 ft.--------------------- 98 ea.
Damson Plum, 2½ to 4 ft ------------------- 98 ea.
Red June Plum, 2½ to 4 ft.----------------- 98 ea.
Bruce Plum, 2½ to 4 ft.- ------------------ 98 ea.
Methley Plum, 2½ to 4 ft.------------------ 98 ea.
Burbank Plum, 2½ to 4 ft. ----------------- 98 ea.

DWARF FRUIT TREES — 1 or 2 years Old

Dwarf Elberta Peach, 2 to 3 ft. ------------ 2 29 ea.
Dwarf Red Haven Peach, 2 to 3 ft.---------- 2 29 ea
Dwarf Belle of Georgia Peach, 2 to 3 ft.---- 2 29 ea
Dwarf Golden Jubilee Peach, 2 to 3 ft.------ 2 29 ea
Dwarf Red Delicious Apple, 2 to 3 ft ------- 2 29 ea
Dwarf Yellow Delicious Apple, 2 to 3 ft ---- 2 29 ea
Dwarf Winesap Apple, 2 to 3 ft ------------ 2 29 ea
Dwarf Montmorency Cherry, 2 to 3 ft ------- 2 49 ea
Dwarf North Star Cherry, 2 to 3 ft.-------- 2 49 ea.
Dwarf Bartlett Pear, 2 to 3 ft.------------ 2 49 ea.
Dwarf Kieffer Pear, 2 to 3 ft.------------- 2 49 ea
Dwarf Burbank Plum, 2 to 3 ft.------------- 2 49 ea.

VINES — 1 or 2 years Old

Red Scarlet Honeysuckle, 1 ft.------------- .29 ea
Wisteria, Purple, ½ to 1 ft.---------------- .29 ea
Bitter Sweet, 1 ft.------------------------- .29 ea
Clematis Vine, Collected, White, ½ to 1 ft.- .29 ea
Grape Vines Concord, Niagara, Luttie, Fredonia, Delaware, Catawba, ½ to 1 ft - 59 ea.
Gold Flame Honeysuckle, 1 ft -------------- .29 ea.
Trumpet Creeper, ½ to 1 ft. ---------------- 29 ea
Yellow Jasmine, ½ to 1 ft. ----------------- 59 ea
Vinca Minor, Clumps, Collected ------------ .06 ea
Halls Honeysuckle, 1 ft.------------------- 19 ea.
English Ivy or Boston Ivy, 4 to 8 inches ---- 29 ea
Euonymus Coloratus, ½ to 1 ft.------------- 19 ea
Ajuga Bronze Ground Cover, 1 yr. ----------- 19 ea
Virginia Creeper, ½ to 1 ft - --------------- 29 ea

NUT TREES — 1 or 2 years Old

Hazel Nut, 1 to 2 ft., .79 ea.; 3 to 5 ft.- 1 98 ea
Butter Nut, 1 to 2 ft., .49 ea.; 3 to 4 ft.- 1 49 ea
Chinese Chestnut, 1-2 ft., 69 ea.; 3-5 ft.---1 49 ea.
Hardy Pecan Seedings, 1 to 2 ft. ---------- 79 ea
Stuart Pecans, Papershell, 2 ft. ----------- 2 98 ea
Stuart Pecans, Papershell, 3½ to 5 ft.----- 4 49 ea
Mahan Pecans, Papershell, 2 ft ------------ 2 98 ea
Mahan Pecans, Papershell, 3 to 5 ft. ------ 4 49 ea
Black Walnut, 1 to 2 ft., 39 ea.; 3 to 5 ft 89 ea
English Walnut 2 to 3 ft ------------------ 3.98 ea.
Shell Bark Hickory, 1 to 2 ft.------------- 69 ea.
American Beech, Collected, 3 to 4 ft ------ 49 ea.
Japanese Walnut, 3 to 4 ft.---------------- 98 ea

EVERGREENS — 1 or 2 years Old

Glossy Abelia, ½ to 1 ft.- - ---------------- .29 ea.
American Holly, Collected, ½ to 1 ft.------- .29 ea
Rhododendron, Collected, ½ to 1 ft.-------- .49 ea
Pfitzer Juniper, ½ to 1 ft., low spreading -- .69 ea
Cherry Laurel, ½ to 1 ft.- ----------------- .29 ea
Nandina, ½ to 1 ft ------------------------- 49 ea
Boxwood, ½ ft ------------------------------ .39 ea
Irish Juniper, or Savin Juniper, ½ to 1 ft -- 59 ea
Red Berry Pyracantha, ½ to 1 ft.----------- 49 ea
Burfordi Holly, ½ to 1 ft ------------------ 49 ea
Wax Leaf Ligustrum, ½ to 1 ft.------------- 39 ea.
Colorado Blue Spruce, ½ to 1 ft. ----------- 39 ea.
Mountain Laurel, Collected, ½ to 1 ft ------ 29 ea.
Canada-Hemlock, Collected, ½ to 1 ft.------ 19 ea
Short Leaf Pine, Collected, 1 ft ----------- 19 ea.
Red Cedar, Collected, ½ to 1 ft.------------ 19 ea
Hetzi Holly, ½ to 1 ft.--------------------- 59 ea

Japanese Holly, ½ ft ----------------------$ 59 ea.
Foster Holly, ½ to 1 ft.------------------- .49 ea.
Dwarf Burfordi Holly, ½ to 1 ft.------------ .69 ea
Helleri Holly, ½ to 1 ft. ------------------ .69 ea
Yellow Berry Pyracantha, ½ to 1 ft.-------- .49 ea
Andora Juniper, Low Spreading, ½ to 1 ft. -- .59 ea
Cedrus Deodara, ½ to 1 ft. ----------------- .59 ea
Japanese Yew, Taxus Spreading, ¾ to 1 ft.-- .79 ea.
East Palatha Holly, ½ to 1 ft.-------------- .59 ea.
Baker Arborvitae, ½ to 1 ft.--------------- .59 ea.
Berckman's Arborvitae, ½ to 1 ft.---------- .59 ea
Globe Arborvitae ½ ft ---------------------- .59 ea
Greek Juniper ½ to 1 ft ------------------- .59 ea
Gardenia, White Blooms, ½ to 1 ft.--------- .59 ea.
Camellia Sasanqua, ½ to 1 ft.-------------- .79 ea.
Norway Spruce, ½ to 1 ft.------------------ .29 ea.
Euonymus Radicans, ½ to 1 ft.-------------- .19 ea.
Euonymus Manhattan, ½ to 1 ft. ------------ .19 ea.
Euonymus Dupont, ½ to 1 ft ---------------- .39 ea
Chinese Holly, ½ to 1 ft ------------------ .69 ea.
White Pine, 1 ft ---------------------------- .29 ea.
Austrian Pine, ½ to 1 ft ------------------- .29 ea.
Mugho Pine, 3 to 5 inches ------------------ .39 ea.
Scotch Pine, 3 to 5 inches ----------------- .19 ea.
Western Yellow Pine, 3 to 5 inches---------- .19 ea
White Spruce, ½ to 1 ft ------------------- .29 ea.
Serbian Spruce, ½ to 1 ft ------------------ .29 ea
Douglas Fir, ½ to 1 ft --------------------- .39 ea
Hetzi Juniper, ½ to 1 ft ------------------- .59 ea
Sargent's Juniper, ½ to 1 ft.--------------- .69 ea.
Shore Juniper, ½ to 1 ft ------------------- .49 ea
Gray Carpet Ground Cover, 3 to 5 inches ---- 98 ea
Blue Rug Ground Cover, 3 to 5 inches------- 98 ea

BULBS, AND PERENNIALS—1 or 2 years Old

3 Pampas Grass, White Plumes--------------- 1 19
12 Hibiscus Mallow Marvel in Mixed Colors --- 1 19
8 Hollyhocks, Mixed Colors, Roots ---------- 1 19
10 Cannas, Colors, Red, Pink, or Yellow ----- 1 49
20 Iris, Blue, Collected ------------------- 1 39
20 Day Lilies, Roots, Orange Flowers ------- 1 19
8 Creeping Phlox, Pink, Blue, White and Red 1 39
6 Fancy Leaf Caladium, Red or White -------- 1 39
50 Gladiolus, Mixed Colors----------------- 1 98
8 Alyssum, Gold Dust ---------------------- 1 19
8 Carnation, Red, Pink, or White ---------- 1 19
8 Coreopsis, Sunburst Dbl ----------------- 1 19
8 Candytuft (Iberis) Semp., White --------- 1 19
8 Babysbreath, White ---------------------- 1 19
8 Gaillardia, Red -------------------------- 1 19
8 Shasta Daisy, Alaska -------------------- 1 19
6 Delphinium, Dark Blue ------------------- 1 19
8 Tritoma, Mixed -------------------------- 1 19
8 Lupines, Mixed Colors ------------------- 1 19
5 Sedium, Dragon Blood -------------------- 1 19
4 Clematis, Yellow ------------------------ 1 19
8 Fall Asters, Red, Pink, White, or Lavender 1.00
6 Yucca, Candle of Heaven ----------------- 1 19
5 Oriental Poppy, Scarlet ----------------- 1 19
2 Peonies, Red, Pink, or White ------------ 1 19

BERRIES, FRUITS & HEDGE—1 or 2 years Old

8 Black Raspberry, ½ to 1 ft ---------------- 29 ea
Red Everbearing Raspberry, ½ to 1 ft.------- 29 ea
Dewberry, ½ to 1 ft ------------------------ .29 ea
Figs, 1 to 2 ft ----------------------------- 98 ea.
Boysenberry, ½ to 1 ft --------------------- .29 ea.
Blackberry, ½ to 1 ft. --------------------- 29 ea.
Gooseberry, 2 yr , 1 ft --------------------- 98 ea.
10 Rhubarb, 1 Yr Roots ---------------------- 1.50
10 Asparagus, 1 Yr Roots -------------------- 1.00
25 Strawberry—Blakemore or Tenn. Beauty ---- 1 25
25 Gem Everbearing Strawberry --------------- 1.50
100 South Privet, 1 to 2 ft ------------------ 2 98
25 North Privet, 1 to 2 ft ------------------- 2 49
25 California Privet 1 to 2 ft --------------- 2.49
25 Multiflora Rose 1 to 2 ft. ---------------- 2 49

NATIVE WILD FLOWERS — 1 or 2 years Old

5 Lady's Slipper, Collected ---------------- 1 19
6 Blood Root, White Flowers, Collected ------ 1 19
6 Dutchman Breeches, Collected------------- 1 19
4 Jack-in-the-Pulpit, Collected ------------ 1 19
3 Dogtooth Violet, Collected ---------------- 1 19
20 Hardy Garden Violet, Blue, Collected ----- 1 19
3 Partridge Berry, Collected ---------------- 1 19
3 Passionflower, Blue, Collected ------------ 1 19
6 Bird Foot Violet, Collected --------------- 1 19
6 Trillium's, White turns Pink Collected ---- 1 19
6 Blue Bells, Collected --------------------- 1 19
6 Maiden Hair Fern, Collected --------------- 1 19
6 Cardinal Flower, Red ---------------------- 1 19
6 May Apple, White -------------------------- 1 19
4 Sweet Williams, Pink ---------------------- 1 19
4 Solomon Seal, White ----------------------- 1 19
8 Hayscented Fern --------------------------- 1 19
10 Christmas Fern ---------------------------- 1 19
4 Cinnamon Fern ------------------------------ 1 19
3 Royal Fern --------------------------------- 1 19
6 White Violets ------------------------------ 1 19

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"Should married students be allowed to continue attending clubs and other school activities?"

"Yes, I believe married students should be allowed to continue attending clubs and other activities. I believe married students are going to have problems enough without being eliminated from clubs ordinarily attended.

At our school if you marry, you are suspended for one week, while receiving no credit for that week's work. You also are not allowed to participate in athletic activities. These rules are supposedly discouraging teenage marriages, but I believe these rules have only prevented some students from further development of athletic abilities and lowered grades that otherwise wouldn't have changed. If a student can keep up with studies, school clubs and activities, athletics and support a family, he should be commended if not admired."

Vickie Goodson
Rt. 1, Box 181
Maiden

Vickie is a sophomore at East Lincoln High School. She enjoys basketball, swimming, sewing and reading. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Goodson, are served by Rutherford EMC.

"Yes. When a student marries, it does not mean he is dead from the world. While in school he still has full obligations to the school and his fellow classmates. Club meetings and games, shared by the couple are very enjoyable. When one takes himself a wife, it doesn't mean he should cut himself off from the world nor neglect all of his friends. To have an enjoyable marriage means to go out together and have a good time."

Armeta Ward
Rt. 1, Box 308
Trenton

Armeta is 18 and a student at LCC. Her hobbies are cooking and decorating. Her parent, Mrs. Berneice Ward, is served by Onslow EMC.

"Yes. I don't think being married should keep a student from taking part in activities if he wants to. It should be the person's choice because he should know if he has time to continue doing what he did before his marriage."

Rhonda Hawks
Rt. 6, Box 148
Mount Airy

Rhonda is 15 and a junior at North Surry High School. She reads, sings and cooks as hobbies. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Hawks, are members of Surry-Yadkin EMC.

"I most definitely think that married students should b allowed to continue attending clubs and other schoo activities. Why should anyone discriminate against a perso just because he is married? After all, the person probabl joined the organization or took part in that particula activity in the first place because of an interest in it. Tha interest doesn't always change after marriage."

Faye Roup
Rt. 2, Box 43
Burga

Faye is a sophomore at Burgaw High School and enjo reading, sewing and cooking. Her parents, Mr. and Mr Raymond H. Roupe, are served by Four County EMC.

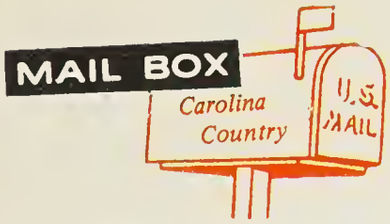
If you have a good answer, send it to THE TEEN ROUNDTABLE, Carolina Country, P.O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N.C. 27602, at once. Tell us a few facts about yourself—your age, school, hobbies, etc. Include your parents' name, and the name of the electric membership corporation serving you. If your answer is published, we will send you $5.

If you want to submit a question, send it along for our statewide panel to answer. For each question used, the sender will get a $5 check. Jot yours down and send it to us right away.

NEXT QUESTION

"Should girls be allowed to we shorts or 'hot pants' to school?"

This question was submitted b Thelma Faye Rose, who will b receiving $5 from CAROLIN COUNTRY. Thelma is in the 10 grade at Pantego High School. H parents, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Kirkman, are served by Woodsto Electric Membership Corporation.



With a twinge of homesickness, I'm writing to express my pleasure in reading the essay by Ola Forbes, Jr. It was a beautiful piece of nostalgia.

Mrs. J.W. Jackson
Rt. 1, Kenly

You are making Carolina Country a real literary gem. I always turn the pages of each issue quickly to see if it has any poetic prose pieces by Jim Cha-nee.

Thelma Cromartie
Rt. 1, White Oak

We and our friends read Carolina Country from cover to cover. We find the articles of interest and well-written. We were glad to read the one about cheap gasoline. I like your "Apple Trees" poem very much. No wonder you will publish poetry when you are a fine poet yourself.

Mrs. Dorothy Webber
Lake Toxaway

Television Geared to North Carolina

Keeping pace with the diverse activities in Carolina Country, University of North Carolina Television, the state's non-commercial network, features programs geared to the needs and interests of North Carolinians.

Besides providing in-classroom instruction for nearly 250,000 school children, University Television offers news, public affairs, continuing education and arts and letters programs.

The network's stations are: WUNC, channel 4, Chapel Hill; WUND channel 2, Columbia; WUNE, channel 17, Linville; WUNF, channel 33, Asheville; WUNG, channel 58, Concord-Charlotte, and WUMJ, 39, Wilmington.

University Television's current schedule is highlighted by "The Electric Company," a new TV series by the creators of "Sesame Street," that "lights up" words and "turns on" children (and adults) to the joys of reading. The 26-week half-hour show is seen each weekday at 12:30 P.M. and 6 p.m.

Other programs include:

North Carolina News Conference, moderated by Richard Hatch, University Television's public affairs director, Mondays at 7:30 p.m.

Political Prospectives, with State officials and experts analyzing current issues, Mondays at 10 p.m.

North Carolina This Week, a review of the state of the state, Wednesdays at 8 p.m.

Efficient Reading, a speed reading course, with lessons Sundays at 3 p.m. repeated Tuesdays at 4 p.m. and Fridays at 6:30 p.m.

Backyard Gardener, which gives answers to phoned-in questions about lawns and gardens, Tuesdays at 8 p.m.

Adult Farmer Education, an Agricultural Extension Service course for farmers, Thursdays at 7:30 p.m.

Now! Timely tips and reports on everything from business developments to fashions and crafts, Wednesdays at 7:30 p.m.

North Carolina Arts, focusing on arts and letters, crafts and avant-garde art forms, Thursdays at 9 p.m.

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The Poet's Corner- Verses by Our Readers

Lessons Learned

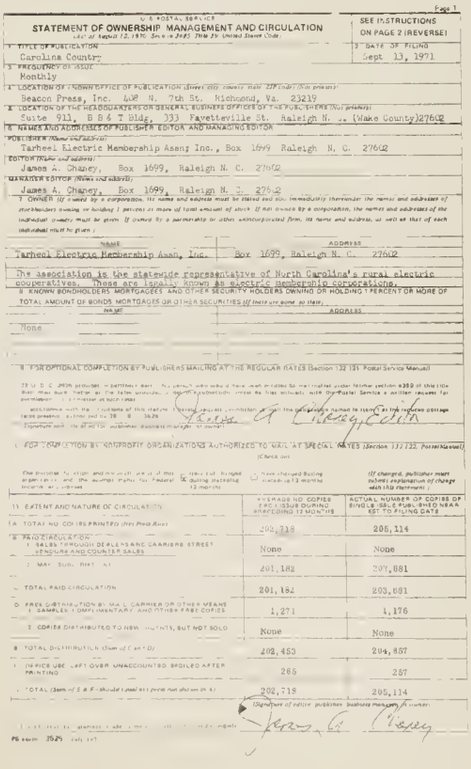
Fall creeps in.
the air becomes brisk and clear
leaves begin to turn and then
fall softly to the ground.
A bird dog barks as it runs
through fields and woods,
Until dark
working a young Setter,
we watch for signs of a top prospect,
pleased with the pup's progress.
Dry cornstalks
    stand like old men,
fields
        ripple in a gentle breeze,
the aroma of a freshly plowed soil.
a small, brown rabbit the pup chased.
Peerless, wise and experienced,
teaches the youngster to cover ground.
The piercing call of a whistle command,
From silence, a quail coos to his mate
the motionless symmetry of setters on
point.
A shrill cry of "bob white"
    resounds through the woods.
With an excited flurry
quail are on the wing.
The pup
    trembles with anticipation
But stands.

Mrs. Betty R. Ford
Hickory

Butterfly

Oh Butterfly! Oh Butterfly!
How Beautiful you are.
Oh Butterfly! Oh Butterfly!
More beautiful than a star.
In summer you come to visit me,
On flower, garden wall or tree.
I saw you flying through my garden,
So sweet and soft and yellow
I thought to myself,
My, what a pretty fellow.

Melanie Miller
Burgaw



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(Act of August 12, 1970: Sec. 3685, Title 39, United States Code)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON PAGE 2 (REVERSE)

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NAME	ADDRESS
Tarheel Electric Membership Assn, Inc.	Box 1699, Raleigh N. C. 27602

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NAME	ADDRESS
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(Check one)

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I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.
(Signature of editor, publisher, business manager, or owner)

PS Form 3526 July 1971

Carolina Thanksgiving

For the beauty of the Carolina moon,
The loveliness of the yellow jessamine
vice.
The majesty of the long leaf pine;
For the dogwood blossom
And autumn woods at sunset
Whose flaming glory renews our faith;
For all Thy blessing through the year;
We thank Thee, Lord!

Thelma
Rt. 1, White Oak

A Real Friend

A friend is someone a teenager needs
To make it through this world of ice;
He needs fashion clothes and beads--
But most of all a friend's advice

A friend will talk and ask things too
When other's aren't understandable
That's why I feel so tired.
That a real friend is the Teen Roundtable

Sharon Hagy
Hickory

Marital Mystery

Hand is hand in all they do,
Paired as right to a left show,
Compatible in mundane things
From politics to chitterlings–
Male and mate though one in heart,
Are individual worlds apart
For neither the one understands
Any more than tongues of
foreign lands.

Dorothy Webber
Lake Toxaway

Note to Poets

If "The Poet's Corner" is to be a success, if you want people to read and enjoy the poems you contribute, you must remember a poem should give delight. It should be short, perceptive and imaginative and have imagery and humor. Many of the poems we receive miss being published because they are too long. Others are too morbid, or are embarrassingly personal religious professions, or try so hard to rhyme they sound contrived. But most of the poems are good and those used this month, particularly the first and the shorter ones, are examples of what poems should be.

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA

BEST OF BOOKS

Sam Ragan, editor-publisher of The Pilot in Southern Pines, is a man of many talents and interests. During his years with The News and Observer in Raleigh, he inspired dozens of young reporters who later, on that paper on other leading publications, established reputations for journalistic excellence.

His weekly column, "The Southern Accent," was long a highlight of the Raleigh paper's Sunday book page. It continues now in The Pilot to be read by Tar Heels interested in writing, poetry, books and the special way Sam has of sizing up current issues and happenings.

Scores of North Carolina authors have benefited from his encouragement and counsel. Despite a full schedule as a newspaper publisher, he still finds time to give leadership to North Carolina's literary community and to write poetry.

His new book of poems, "To The Water's Edge," is marked by quality, color, word magic, perception, vivid imagery and wisdom.

But let Sam's words speak for themselves:

"These are the markings
that I make–
The trees now gold that
will be green again,
The stone that brings the
horse to halt when
plowing furrows which
must be begun again,
The slope of land to
where the willows gropw
Along a stream that flows
to woods
Where birds now fly.
I make the markings
with my eye.
For I have not traveled
this road before, and the
markings I make
are to remember it by."

In a poem titled, "One Moment on an August Afternoon," he writes:
"The green vine hangs on
the hidden wall.
a Forgotten flower has
come forth
To receive the hummingbird's
pause.
The sun's gone past
The hickory tree.
The shadows fall across
the yard.
A white cat yawns,
and a bird
Resumes its singing."

(Sam Ragan's book may be ordered from Moore Publishing Co., Box 31, Durham, N.C. 27705.

The Flimflammers

by Marvin E. Sykes

Just as in the spring, the city suburban dweller is rushed by the itinerant driveway paver, transient tree planter, and aluminum siding huckster, in the fall the farmer is host to the aluminum siding man with his model home discount and free gifts, the barn paint or spray truck, and the septic tank blower.

Or, he is visited by salesmen with a multitude of album plans, club plans, magazine budget plans, home photography certificates, religious music albums, Bible literature and encyclopedias on which contracts may sound logical in the fall but burdensome in the dead of the next five to 10 winters.

Or, the situation with the farmer may be just simply: With used cars selling to tobacco farmers like hot cakes and at high prices, could a better deal be had by banking the cash three months, drawing interest, and buying when snow is on the ground and the car dealer is hungry?

Better Business Bureaus – 26 in the Southeast and four in North Carolina (Winston-Salem, Charlotte, Asheville and Greensboro-High Point) – have noted that there are three major groups of itinerant or gypsy home and farm repairmen plus a few individuals who can be counted on to hoodwink homeowners when they come through. The best known, the Williamson group, travels in big cars, with a number of 1 1/2 ton new trucks, dumpers and rolling equipment, doing driveway paving, barn painting, septic tank work, and general repair work from Texas to Connecticut – with the season. The women sometimes sell Irish lace and bargains in stitchery and furs.

Another group is known as Irish Travelers out of North Augusta, Ga., who make forays into the neighboring states doing barn spraying and driveway work and using new trucks. Sometimes members of this group have done septic tank cleaning at extreme charges. A third crew, mostly driveway pavers and sealers, works out of West Virginia. Clue to all three is that they drive fine vehicles and approach the house noting that they have just completed a job down the road and had some material left over at a bargain, or they just happened by and saw the work needed doing.

Pairs of individual salesmen selling on a par plan (everything he can get above installer cost) will show up with the aluminum or vinyl siding or storm window offer, often in answer to a mailed-in coupon offering a gift. The advertised offer will be at $299 or some other impossible figure, but the deal sought is the $3,000 contract.

Sometimes the siding men will close the contract on the cheap deal, then disparage it and thus replace it in a bait-switch move to the high contract. Often a discount is promised if the home is designated an advertising model. In each instance, the price, quality, terms and contract will bear extreme scrutiny, for a par selling salesman is out to get the highest figure the traffic will bear, more often by twisting promises than straight sales methods.

Chincilla promoters will likely be missing this fall as result of more than a dozen recent Federal Trade Commission orders, many BBB warnings, and actions by magazines, newspapers, television and radio stations to reject chinchilla promoter ads. That gold-mine gopher, the chinchilla, apparently has flopped for the second time in two generations as basis for making a million.

Hardest to resist are the bona fide offers which are legitimate and sound good in the outlining of it, but which sometimes turn out to be anything but a bargain with the test of time. In this category will be offerings, which appeal to many persons, but which the average buyer will need to approach with Dutch-Uncle logic. The consumer must decide for himself if he wants: A free camera by tieing myself up to hundreds of dollars worth of processing; five years worth of a group of magazines; 10 years worth of photographs from the same photographer whose income from the album plan comes solely from sale of extra prints; 10 years worth of color photography from one's own negatives when the buyer is the poorest kind of an amateur picture-taker; five years worth of religious music, great Bible stories, or motivation in a long-term packet.

And, he must know that when an encyclopedia salesman "places" the books in the farmhouse, despite all the double talk and offers, the homeowner has bought a set of books at the regular and going price.

Tobacco farmers now also are beginning to be offered the business opportunity deals reserved so long for city slickers. BBB urges a general avoidance of vending machine offers (vending machines, pizza ovens, hair spray racks, tool racks, toy and trinket racks) unless the seller can point to several area successful operations. The Guilford County BBB has never been successful in getting a vending machine promoter committed to this point and in 10 years has not seen an investor in this field break even in his county.

The BBB sounds a final note to avoid the get-rich-quick offer made by several dozen promoters through a pyramid, multi-level, or chain-letter plan where the merchandise is secondary to the sale of distributorships, and the false franchise where the promoter asks you to pay for the privilege of trying to sell something the promoter wasn't able to sell – except to you.

(Mr. Sykes is executive director of the Better Business Bureau of Guilford County.)

HALE!

A New Secretary

An executive had hired a new secretary. Upon being called out of town suddenly, he told her to write Allis-Chalmers in Milwaukee and inform them that he wouldn't be able to keep their appointment. When he returned to his office four days later he found this carbon copy:

"Alice Chalmers, Milwaukee, Wis. Dear Alice, I'm off for Texas and can't keep our date."

Horrified, he immediately phones Allis-Chalmers. "I hope you haven't received a certain letter. "Received it?" was the reply. "It's been on our bulletin board for three days."

A Pretty Baby

A grandmother had her grandchild out in a baby carriage in Central Park one day, and a friend came along and looked into the carriage and said, "That's a beautiful grandchild you have there," and the grandmother replied, "That's nothing. You should see his picture."

From The Mouths of Babes

My friend Jean tells about the time when her husband called to say the new boss was arriving in town and would take a cab out to the house, and they would leave from there to go out to dinner. Jean had the place shining, and then, after conning 4-year-old Eric into sitting quietly in the family room to watch TV, she dashed into the bathroom to shower and get ready for the big event. When she heard the doorbell ring, she was sure it was the sitter, and so she yelled to Eric to answer it.

It wasn't until months later that she learned when Eric answered the door, he greeted the new arrival: "you can't come in because Daddy's not home, and Mamma is undressed because the new boss is coming to visit!"

A 9 to 5 JOB

The boss stood in the office just as Johnson, habitually late, came skidding around the corner toward his desk at 9:40.

"Johnson," roared the irate boss, "you should have been here at 9:00!"

"Why?" asked Johnson, "what happened then?"

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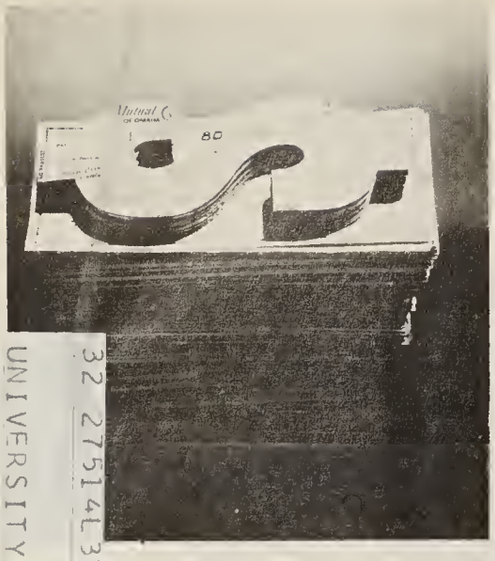

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